

fit of that Beam. Thus, for instance, Cinnaber illuminated by this Beam appears of the same red Colour as in Day-light; and if at the Lens you intercept the green-making and blue-making rays, its redness will become more full and lively: But if you there intercept the red-making rays, it will not any longer appear red, but become yellow or green, or of some other Colour, according to the sorts of rays which you do not intercept. So Gold in this Light XY appears of the same yellow Colour as in Day-light, but by intercepting at the Lens a due quantity of the yellow-making rays it will appear white like Silver (as I have tryed) which shews that its yellowness arises from the excess of the intercepted rays tinging that whiteness with their Colour when they are let pass. So the infusion of *Lignum Nephrcticum* (as I have also tryed) when held in this Beam of Light XY, looks blue by the reflected part of the Light, and yellow by the transmitted part of it, as when 'tis viewed in Day-light, but if you intercept the blue at the Lens the infusion will lose its reflected blue Colour, whilst its transmitted red remains perfect and by the loss of some blue-making rays wherewith it was allayed becomes more intense and full. And, on the contrary, if the red and orange-making rays be intercepted at Lens, the infusion will lose its transmitted red, whilst its blue will remain and become more full and perfect. Which shews, that the infusion does not tinge the rays with blue and yellow, but only transmit those most copiously which were red-making before, and reflects those most copiously which were blue-making before. And after the same manner may the reasons of other Phænomena be examined, by trying them in this artificial Beam of Light XY.

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